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NEWS ITEMS

Professor Francis E. Lloyd, of the Desert Botanical Laboratory, will conduct a botanical course next July in the summer school of Harvard University.

At Barnard College, Columbia University, Dr. Tracy E. Hazen has been promoted from tutor to instructor in botany, and Miss Marion E. Latham from assistant to tutor in botany.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, director of botanical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has recently made an expedition to the Salton Sea in southern California and to adjacent parts of the delta of the Colorado River in Baja California.

Dr. Tracy E. Hazen of Barnard College gave a lecture on "The Evolution of the Green Algae" at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on March 20. The lecture was repeated on April 3 before the Barnard Botanical Club.

Mr. William R. Maxon, of the United States National Museum, left Washington on March 24, intending to spend two months in making botanical collections in eastern Cuba, in coöperation with a party of topographical engineers of the United States Army.

It is announced in *Science* that Dr. Bradley M. Davis has resigned his connection with the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., and that Dr. George T. Moore of West Chester, Pa., will be in charge of the botanical department of that institution during the present summer.

Miss Mary Perle Anderson, instructor in botany in Mt. Holyoke College, who has been pursuing special studies during the present year in Columbia University, has been appointed critic teacher of biology and nature-study in Teachers College of Columbia University. Miss Anderson will spend the coming summer in Europe, where she will visit several of the larger herbaria and botanical gardens.

Busts of ten American men of science were unveiled at the American Museum of Natural History, with appropriate exercises, on December 29, the ten chosen to be thus commemorated being Franklin, von Humboldt, Audubon, Torrey, Henry, Agas-

siz, Dana, Baird, Leidy, and Cope. The brief memorial addresses delivered on that occasion and photographs of the busts are published in the April number of *The Popular Science Monthly*. Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton gave the address on John Torrey.

The New York Academy of Sciences will commemorate on May 23, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Linnaeus. In the morning of that day there will be addresses at the American Museum of Natural History and an exhibition of animals, minerals, and rocks known at the time of Linnaeus; in the afternoon, in Bronx Park, there will be addresses and exhibits at the Botanical Garden and the Zoölogical Park and the dedication of the Linnaean Bridge; in the evening, there will be simultaneous exercises at the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute and at the New York Aquarium.

Dr. Melville T. Cook, recently in charge of the department of plant pathology in the Estación Central Agronómica de Cuba, and for the past few months engaged in research at the New York Botanical Garden, has been appointed professor of botany in Delaware College and plant pathologist in the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Cook's work, which began April 1, will be chiefly research, under the provisions of the Adams Act. His special work for the present will be on the "crown gall" of the cultivated species of *Rubus*, which has caused serious losses to the fruit-growers of Delaware.

Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Britton and Dr. C. F. Millspaugh returned during the last week in March from a successful botanical survey of some of the outer islands of the Bahamian archipelago. Visits were made to Eleuthera, Little San Salvador, Cat, Conception, Watlings and Long Islands. This was the fourth in the series of expeditions made by Dr. Britton to the Bahamas, and the third by Dr. Millspaugh. The large amount of material thus brought together, supplemented by collections made for the New York Botanical Garden by Nash and Taylor and by Brace, and the earlier collections of the Northrops, of Hitchcock, and of Coker, will serve as a tolerably satisfactory basis for a descriptive treatment of the interesting flora of these islands.

Dr. Otto Kuntze died suddenly at San Remo, Italy, on January 28. He was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born in Leipzig, June 23, 1843. Dr. Kuntze was a pharmacist in early manhood and is said to have acquired a comfortable fortune by the age of thirty through the manufacture of ethereal oils. Meanwhile, he had developed much interest in systematic botany and as early as 1867 published a "Taschen-Flora von Leipzig." In 1874-'76, he made a journey around the world for botanical observation and collecting, and on his return studied in Leipzig and Berlin and in 1878 received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Freiburg, his dissertation being a "Monographie der Gattung Cinchona L." He afterwards published an account of his journey, a monograph of the genus *Clematis*, and a revision of the genus *Sargassum*. Subsequently he made other extensive botanical journeys, the two most important being to South America in 1891-'92 and to southern and eastern Africa in 1894. In determining the plants collected on these expeditions, Kuntze became impressed with the wide diversities of usage in the matter of plant-nomenclature and took strong ground in favor of the priority principle, embodying his views in his "Revisio Generum Plantarum," which appeared in three volumes in 1891-'98. This work, which involved a vast amount of bibliographical research, was based on the so-called "Paris Code" of 1867, to which, by certain amendments, he attempted to give more definiteness and precision. Kuntze's "Revisio" and his numerous subsidiary papers on nomenclatural questions have had a wide influence with botanical systematists, though not wholly in the direction intended or anticipated by their author. His intolerance of opposing views and his imperfect command of some of the foreign languages in which his polemics were published, contributed to his peculiar distinction in the botanical world, but detracted somewhat from the serious consideration to which his opinions were entitled. Dr. Kuntze had been for several years on the active membership list of the Torrey Botanical Club. His last visit to the United States was in the summer of 1904.